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1

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #1

How to Give Your Name

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#1

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Maciej Mazur : Nazywam się Maciej Mazur. A Pani?
2. Karolina Kovalsky : Jestem Karolina Kowalski. Miło mi.

ENGLISH

1. Maciej Mazur : My name is Maciej Mazur. And you are?
2. Karolina Kovalsky : I'm Karolina Kovalsky. Nice to meet you.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
mam	I have, have	verb	
imię	name	noun	neutral
a	"and"	conjunction	
ty	you	pronoun	
pani	ma'm, you	noun	feminine
pan	sir, Mr.	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mam siostrę. "I have a sister."	Mam osiemnaście lat. "I'm eighteen years old."
Mam czas. A ty? I have time. And you?	To jest pan Nowak. This is Mr. Nowak.
To jest pan Kowalski. This is Mr. Kowalski.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Introducing Yourself

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Jestem {NAME}.
"I'm {NAME}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {NAME} placeholder with your given name or given name and surname.

Note: This pattern requires a proper noun.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *Jestem.* "[I] am."
Note: *jestem* is a shortened form of *ja jestem*, "I am." In Polish, *ja*, "I," is usually omitted, as it is understood from context.

Next is the {NAME}, for example, *Karolina Kowalski.* "Karolina Kowalski."
Together, *Jestem Karolina Kowalski.* "I'm Karolina Kowalski."

Examples:

1. *Jestem Karolina Kowalski.*
   "I'm Karolina Kowalski."
2. *Jestem Karol Kowalski.*
   "I'm Karol Kowalski."

Language Tip

In Polish, there are both informal and formal ways of speaking. What you use depends on whom you're speaking with.

According to Polish etiquette, in a formal situation the person you are talking to should be addressed in a polite manner.

When addressing a male, use *pan,* meaning "Mr,"

When addressing a female, use *pani,* meaning "Ms."

This is also the polite way to approach strangers, people significantly older than you, and others in a formal situation.

In the conversation you learned, *A Pan*? "And you?," when addressing a male.

If Maciej were addressing a female, he would have said, *A Pani*? "And you?"

In casual situations or when talking to your peers, you can use the informal *ty*, meaning "you." *A ty*? "And you?"

Variation

The variation pattern is

Mam na imię {NAME}.
"My name is {NAME}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {NAME} placeholder with your first name.
First is *mam*. Literally "[I] have," but translates as "my" in this context.
Note, *mam* is the shortened form of *ja mam*. In Polish, *ja*, "I," is usually omitted.
Mam is from the verb *mieć* meaning "to have."

Next is *na*. "At."
Note, there is no corresponding English translation for *na.*

Next is *imię,* literally "first name," but translates as "name."
Together, *Mam na imię,* My [first] name is..."
Note: This pattern can only be used with first names and requires a proper noun.

Next is the {NAME}, for example, *Zuzanna.* "Zuzanna."
Altogether, *Mam na imię Zuzanna*, literally means "[I] have first name Zuzanna," but translates as "My name is Zuzanna."

Example:

- *Mam na imię Zuzanna.*
  "My name is Zuzanna."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #2

How to Say Where You're From

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#2

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Maciej Mazur : Skąd pani jest?
2. Karolina Kovalsky : Jestem z Miami.

ENGLISH

1. Maciej Mazur : Where are you from?
2. Karolina Kovalsky : I'm from Miami.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jestem	I am	verb	
z	from	preposition	
pan	sir, Mr.	noun	masculine
Australijczyk	Australian	noun	masculine
Australijka	Australian (female)	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jestem chory. "I'm sick."	Jestem lekarzem. "I'm a doctor."
Jestem z Niemiec. "I'm from Germany."	Jestem z Hiszpanii. "I'm from Spain."
Jadę z miasta. "I'm coming from the city."	To jest pan Nowak. This is Mr. Nowak.
To jest pan Kowalski. This is Mr. Kowalski.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Saying Where You're From

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Jestem z {LOCATION}.
"I am from {LOCATION}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {LOCATION} placeholder with the name of your hometown.

Note: This pattern requires a proper noun placed in the genitive, and works with the names of cities, villages, towns or countries.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *Jestem*. "[I] am."
Note: in this sentence, *jestem* is a shortened form of *ja jestem,* "I am." In Polish, *ja*, "I," is usually omitted, as it's understood from context.
Jestem is from the verb *być*, meaning "to be."

After this is {LOCATION}, such as *Miami*, "Miami."
All together, *Jestem z Miami*. "I'm from New York."

Examples:

1. *Jestem z Miami*.
   "I'm from Miami."
2. *Jestem z Sydney.*
   "I'm from Sydney."

Language Tip

Polish operates with three words for "you:"

ty, "you," informal term;
Pan, "you," formal term to address a male;
Pani, "you," formal term to address a female.

When talking about where you are from, the pattern *Jestem z* requires the proper noun of a location, and this location name must be placed in the genitive.

There are some simple rules that will help you create the genitive case based on the ending of the noun.

First, masculine nouns in Polish tend to end in consonants.

To form the genitive for masculine, singular nouns, attach *-a* or *-u.*

Kraków, "Cracow" becomes *Krakowa.*
Londyn, "London" becomes *Londynu*.

As a rule of thumb for masculine nouns, inanimate nouns or nouns of foreign origin in the genitive often end with *-u*.

Nowego Jorku, "New York."

Biznes, "business" becomes *biznesu*.

Feminine nouns tend to end in *-a.*

To form the genitive of feminine, singular nouns, replace the *-a* ending with an *-y*.

Warszawa, "Warsaw," becomes *Warszawy*.

If the noun ends in an *-ka, -ga,* replace the last letter with an *-i*.

Polska, "Poland," becomes *Polski*.

If the noun ends in *-ć* or *-ź,* replace the letter with an *-c* or *-z* and attach an -i at the end.

Łódź, "Lodz" becomes *Łodzi.*

Neuter nouns tend to end in an *-o.*

To form the genitive of neuter, singular nouns, replace the ending *-o* with an *-a.*

Maroko, "Morocco" becomes *Maroka*.

Note, there is a set of irregular nouns, such as *Seattle, Miami* or *Sydney* that don't change in the genitive.

Variation

The variation pattern is

Jestem {NATIONALITY}.
"I'm {NATIONALITY}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {NATIONALITY} placeholder with your nationality.

Note: This pattern requires a noun in the instrumental case, and its gender will depend on the gender of the speaker.

First is *Jestem*. "[I] am."

Next is *Australijką,* an "Australian," woman.
Note: *Australijką* is the instrumental form of the feminine noun *Australijka*. "Australian."
To form the instrumental case for feminine singular nouns ending in *-a*, replace it with *-ą*. *Australijka* becomes *Australijką.*

Example:

Jestem Australijką.
"I'm Australian." (female speaker)

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #3

How to Talk About Your Nationality

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#3

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Maciej Mazur : Czy pani jest Amerykanką?
2. Karolina Kowalski : Tak, jestem Amerykanką.

ENGLISH

1. Maciej Mazur : Are you American?
2. Karolina Kowalski : Yes, I'm American.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
nie	no, not	particle	
jestem	I am	verb	
Polak	Polish	noun	masculine
Polka	Polish (female)	noun	feminine
Amerykanin	American	noun	masculine
Amerykanka	American (female)	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Nie, nie lubię muzyki klasycznej. "No, I don't like classical music."	Jestem chory. "I'm sick."
Jestem lekarzem. "I'm a doctor."	Jestem z Niemiec. "I'm from Germany."
Jej mama jest Polką. Her mom is a Pole.	Ewa jest Polką. Eve is a Pole.
Jesteś wysokim Amerykaninem. "You are a tall American."	Ona jest bardzo miłą Amerykanką. She is a very nice American.
Kate jest piękną Amerykanką. Kate is a beautiful American.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Your Nationality

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Jestem {NATIONALITY}.
"I'm {NATIONALITY}."

Simply replace the {NATIONALITY} placeholder with your nationality.

Note: This pattern requires nouns in the instrumental case.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *jestem.* "[I] am."
Note: here *jestem* is a shortened form of *ja jestem,* "I am." In Polish, *ja*, "I," is usually omitted, as it's understood from context.
Jestem is from the verb *być*, meaning "to be."

Next is {NATIONALITY}, such as *amerykanką*, "American woman."
Amerykanką is placed in the instrumental case, because it follows *jestem*.
All together, *Jestem amerykanką*. "I'm American."

Examples:

1. *Jestem Polakiem.*
   "I'm Polish." (male speaker)
2. *Jestem Amerykanką.*
   "I'm American." (female speaker)

Language Tip

When talking about your nationality, the noun is placed in the instrumental.

There are some simple rules that will help you create the instrumental case based on the ending of the noun. You'll learn a few in this lesson.

In general, masculine singular nouns in the instrumental tend to end with *-em*.

Polak, "Polish man" becomes *Polakiem*.

For example,
Jestem Polakiem, "I am Polish."
Anglik, "Englishman," becomes *Anglikiem*.

Note: In Polish *Anglik* in a strict sense means "English," but it's widely used to mean "British."

For all feminine nouns ending in an *-a*, simply replace the ending with an *-ą*.

Polka, "Polish woman," becomes *Polką*.

Variation

The variation pattern is

Nie jestem {NATIONALITY}, jestem {ACTUAL NATIONALITY}.
"I'm not {NATIONALITY}. I'm {ACTUAL NATIONALITY}."

This can be shortened to

Nie, jestem {ACTUAL NATIONALITY}.
"No, I'm {ACTUAL NATIONALITY}."

First is *nie*, "not."

Next is *jestem*. "[I] am."
Together, it's *nie jestem*, literally "not [I] am," but it translates as "I'm not."

Next is {NATIONALITY}, such as *Japonką*. "Japanese."
Japonką is from *Japonka*, "Japanese [woman]."
All together, *Nie jestem Japonką*. "I'm not Japanese."

Then the {ACTUAL NATIONALITY} is stated, such as *Jestem Chinką*. "I'm Chinese."
First, *jestem* "[I] am."

Next is *Chinką*, "Chinese."
Chinką is from *Chinka*, "Chinese [woman]."
Together, *Jestem Chinką*. "I'm Chinese."

All together, *Nie jestem Japonką, jestem Chinką.* Literally "Not [I] am Japanese. [I] am Chinese." But it translates as "I'm not Japanese. I'm Chinese."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #4

How to Talk About Your Occupation

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#4

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Karolina Kowalski : Jest pan studentem?
2. Maciej Mazur : Nie, nie jestem studentem. Jestem inwestorem.

ENGLISH

1. Karolina Kowalski : Are you a student?
2. Maciej Mazur : No, I'm not a student. I'm an investor.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
nie	no, not	particle	
student	student	noun	masculine
jestem	I am	verb	
inwestor	investor	noun	masculine
nauczyciel	teacher	noun	masculine
nauczycielka	teacher	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Nie, nie lubię muzyki klasycznej. "No, I don't like classical music."	On planuje zostać studentem medycyny. He's planning to become a medicine student.
Jestem chory. "I'm sick."	Jestem lekarzem. "I'm a doctor."
Jestem z Niemiec. "I'm from Germany."	nauczyciel uczy dzieci w klasie. The teacher is teaching the kids in the classroom.
Nauczyciel zadaje uczniowi pytanie. The teacher is asking the student a question.	Nauczyciel uczy klasę. The teacher is teaching the class.
Nauczyciel jest świetny. The teacher is great!	Nauczyciel pisze na tablicy. The teacher writes on the blackboard.

On jest nauczycielem angielskiego na uniwersytecie. He is an English teacher at the college.	nauczycielka angielskiego English teacher
nauczycielka w klasie teacher in a classroom	Ta nauczycielka jest surowa. This teacher is strict.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Your Occupation

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Nie, nie jestem {OCCUPATION}. Jestem {ACTUAL OCCUPATION}.
"No, I'm not {OCCUPATION}. I'm {ACTUAL OCCUPATION}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {OCCUPATION} and {ACTUAL OCCUPATION} placeholders with the occupations that are appropriate to the conversation.

Note: This pattern requires nouns in the instrumental case. In most cases, the noun used to describe the occupations will depend on the gender of the speaker. For example, *student* would be used by a male student and *studentka* would be used by a female student.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is the expression, *nie*, meaning, "no.", answering a yes-or-no question.

After this, it's "I'm not {OCCUPATION}", such as *Nie jestem studentem.* "I'm not a student."

First is *nie*, "not."

Next is *jestem.* "[I] am."
Note: here *jestem* is a shortened form of *ja jestem,* "I am." In Polish, *ja*, "I", is usually omitted, as it's understood from context.

Jestem is from the verb *być*, meaning "to be."
Together, it's *nie jestem*, literally "Not I am," but it translates as "I'm not."

Next is {OCCUPATION}, such as *Studentem.* "Student."
All together, *Nie jestem studentem.* "I'm not a student."

Next is "I'm {ACTUAL OCCUPATION}", such as *Jestem inwestorem.* "I'm an investor."

First, *jestem* "[I] am."
After this is {ACTUAL OCCUPATION}, such as *Inwestorem*, "investor [man]."
Inwestorem is from the noun, *inwestor*, "investor." Notice how the ending changes. *Inwestor* becomes *inwestorem* in this sentence. *Inwestorem* is in this case because it follows *jestem*.
The grammatical term here is the instrumental case.
In Polish, all nouns have grammatical gender and are either singular or plural.
Investor is a masculine singular noun.

Together, *Jestem inwestorem.* "I'm an investor."
All together, *Nie, nie jestem studentem. Jestem inwestorem.* "No, I'm not a student. I'm an investor."

Examples:

1. *Nie, nie jestem studentem. Jestem inwestorem.*
   "No, I'm not a student. I'm an investor." (male speaker)
2. *Nie, nie jestem nauczycielką. Jestem studentką.*
   "No, I'm not a teacher. I'm a student." (female speaker)

Language Tip

In Polish, many of the occupation nouns differ depending on gender.

For example, nauczycielka is feminine, and nauczyciel is masculine.

In Polish, there are some rules of thumb for gender of nouns.

Nouns that end in a consonant in their dictionary form usually tend to be masculine.
Nauczyciel. "Teacher." (male)
Student. "Student." (male)

While nouns that end in -a are feminine.
Nauczycielka. "Teacher." (female)

Studentka. "Student." (female)

When talking about your occupation, the noun must be placed in the instrumental.

There are some simple rules that will help you create the instrumental case based on the ending of the noun. You'll learn a few in this lesson.

In general, masculine singular nouns in the instrumental tend to end with *-em*.

Inżynier, "engineer" becomes *inżynierem*.
Inwestor, "investor" becomes *inwestorem.*

For all feminine nouns ending in an *-a* simply replace the ending with an *-ą*.

Nauczycielka, "teacher" becomes *nauczycielką*.
Lekarka, "doctor" becomes *lekarką.*

Variation

The variation pattern is

Nie, jestem {ACTUAL OCCUPATION}.
"No, I'm {ACTUAL OCCUPATION}."

When directly responding to someone's question, it's often possible to omit part of the response.

Here by simply answering *Nie*, "no," there's no need to say *nie jestem...*, "I'm not a..."

Example:

- *Nie, jestem baristką.*
  "No, I'm a barista."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #5

How to Give Your Phone Number

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#5

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Paulina Pietrzak : Poproszę pani numer telefonu.
2. Karolina Kovalsky : Mój numer telefonu to 656-792-384.

ENGLISH

1. Paulina Pietrzak : Your phone number, please.
2. Karolina Kovalsky : My phone number is 656-792-384.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
mój	my	adjective	
numer	number	noun	masculine
telefon	phone	noun	masculine
to	this, it, is	pronoun	
poproszę	please	expression	
pani	ma'am, ms. mrs, you (to woman)	noun	feminine
pan	sir, Mr.	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Biały to mój ulubiony kolor. White is my favourite color.	Liczby 11 i 17 są obie liczbami pierwszymi. The numbers 11 and 17 are both prime numbers.
Jaki masz numer telefonu? What's your phone number?	Kobieta przypomniała sobie numer. The woman remembered the number.
Masz telefon? Do you have a phone?	Zgubił telefon po drodze do domu. "He lost his phone on his way home."
Czy masz telefon komórkowy? Do you have a cell phone?	Moja babcia mi to dała. My grandmother gave me this.
Co to jest? What's this?	To jest przepyszne. It's delicious.

Dzień dobry, pani Anno. Good morning, Miss Anna.	To jest pani Anna. This is Ms. Anna.
To jest pan Nowak. This is Mr. Nowak.	To jest pan Kowalski. This is Mr. Kowalski.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Giving Your Phone Number

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Mój numer telefonu to {NUMBER}.
"My phone number is {NUMBER}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {NUMBER} placeholder with your phone number.

Note: this pattern requires a sequence of digits. Each should be said separately.

Let's break the pattern down.

Let's start with *numer telefonu*, "phone number."

This starts with *numer*, "number."
Note: *numer* is masculine singular.

Next is *telefonu,* "phone."
Telefonu is from *telefon*, "telephone." By becoming *Telefonu, Telefonu* here means something like "of telephone," as in "number of telephone."
The grammatical term for this is the genitive.
This form of the genitive case is similar to the way "of" is used in the English "department of economics," "secretary of state," or "game of thrones."
In Polish, all nouns have grammatical gender and are either singular or plural.
Telefon is masculine singular.
To form the genitive for maculine singular nouns ending in a consonant, add a *-u*.
Telefon becomes *telefonu* when placed in the genitive.
Together it's *numer telefonu*. "Phone number."

Before this is *mój*, "my."
In this sentence, *mój* is masculine singular to agree with *numer*.

Next is *to*, in this case, think of it as something like an "equals sign," but translates as "is," in this context.
Together, it's *Mój numer telefonu to*... literally "My phone number equals," but translates as, "My phone number is...."

Next is the {NUMBER}, such as, *656-792-384 (sześć pięć sześć, siedem dziewięć dwa, trzy osiem cztery)*.
When giving your phone number in Polish, say each digit separately. After each group of digits, include a short pause in place of the hyphen.

Examples:

1. *Mój numer telefonu to 656-792-384 (sześć pięć sześć, siedem dziewięć dwa, trzy osiem cztery).*
   "My phone number is 656-792-384 ."
2. *Mój numer telefonu to 689-111-111 (sześć osiem dziewięć jeden jeden jeden jeden jeden jeden).*
   "My phone number is 689-111-111."

Variation

The variation pattern is

{NUMBER}. "{NUMBER}."

When directly responding to a request, it's often possible to omit part of the response.

Here by simply giving your phone number, there's no need to say *Mój numer telefonu to*, "My phone number is."

Example:

667-178-232 (sześć sześć siedem jeden siedem osiem dwa trzy dwa).
"667-178-232"

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #6

How to Give Your Email Address

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#6

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Paulina Pietrzak : Poproszę pani adres e-mail.
2. Karolina Kovalsky : Mój adres e-mail to karolina@innolang.com.

ENGLISH

1. Paulina Pietrzak : Your email address, please.
2. Karolina Kovalsky : My email is karolina@innolang.com.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
mój	my	adjective	
adres	address	noun	masculine
e-mail	e-mail	noun	masculine
to	this, it, is	pronoun	
poproszę	please	expression	
pani	ma'am, ms. mrs, you (to woman)	noun	feminine
pan	sir, Mr.	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Biały to mój ulubiony kolor. White is my favourite color.	Jaki masz adres? "What is your address?"
Moja babcia mi to dała. My grandmother gave me this.	Co to jest? What's this?
To jest przepyszne. It's delicious.	Dzień dobry, pani Anno. Good morning, Miss Anna.
To jest pani Anna. This is Ms. Anna.	To jest pan Nowak. This is Mr. Nowak.
To jest pan Kowalski. This is Mr. Kowalski.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Giving Your E-mail Address

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Mój adres e-mail to {E-MAIL ADDRESS}.
"My e-mail is {E-MAIL ADDRESS}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {E-MAIL ADDRESS} placeholder with your e-mail address.

Let's break the pattern down.

Let's start with *adres e-mail*, meaning "e-mail address."
First is *adres*, "address."
In Polish, all nouns have grammatical gender and are either singular or plural. Adres is masculine and singular — a fact that determines the form of other words in the dialogue.
Next is *e-mail*, "e-mail."
Together, it's *adres e-mail*. This literally means "address e-mail," but it translates as "e-mail address."

Before this is *mój*, "my."
In this sentence, *mój* is masculine singular to agree with *adres*.
Together, it's *mój adres e-mail*, "my e-mail address."

Next is *to*. Think of it as something like "is," in this context.
Together, it's *Mój adres e-mail to...,* literally "My adress e-mail = (equals)..." but translates as "My e-mail address is...".

Next is the {E-MAIL ADDRESS}, such as *karolina@innolang.com*, which is spelled as *ka, a, er, o, el, i, en, a, małpa, innolang, kropka kom.*

Examples:

1. *Mój adres e-mail to karolina@innolang.com (ka, a, er, o, el, i, en, a małpa, innolang, kropka kom).*
   "My e-mail address is karolina@innolang.com."
2. *Mój adres e-mail to paulina@innolang.com (pe, a, u, el, i, en, a, małpa, innolang, kropka kom).*
   "My e-mail address is paulina@innolang.com."

Language Tip

When giving your e-mail address in Polish, if the domain name is well-known, you don't need to spell it out. For example, if your e-mail address has the domain, "gmail," as in "gmail.com," you can just say, *gmail*.

Outside of well-known domain names, however, it will usually be necessary to spell it out.

Note, in Polish, the formal title Mr. or Ms. are used to create the polite forms.

In the dialogue, the following pattern was used because the listener, Karen, is female:
pani adres e-mail, literally "Ms.'s email address," but translates as "your email address" for formal situations.

If the listener is male, use the following:

pana adres e-mail, literally "Mr.'s email address," but translates as "your email address" for formal situations.

Variation

The variation pattern is

{E-MAIL ADDRESS}.

When directly responding to a request, it's often possible to omit part of the response.

Here by simply giving your e-mail address, there's no need to say *Mój adres e-mail to*, "My e-mail address is."

Example:

- *emil@innolang.com (e, em, i, el, małpa, innolang, kropka kom).*
  "emil@innolang.com"

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #7

How to Use Basic Greetings

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#7

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Karolina Kowalski : Dzień dobry, pani Zając.
2. Zuzanna Zajac : Dzień dobry, pani Kowalski.
3.
4. Kaja Kowalski : Dzień dobry.
5. Zuzanna Zajac : Dzień dobry.
6.
7. Konrad Kowalski : Dobry wieczór.
8. Zuzanna Zajac : Dobry wieczór, Konrad.

ENGLISH

1. Karolina Kowalski : Good morning, Ms. Zając.
2. Zuzanna Zajac : Good morning, Ms. Kowalski.
3.
4. Kaja Kowalski : Good afternoon.
5. Zuzanna Zajac : Good afternoon.
6.
7. Konrad Kowalski : Good evening.
8. Zuzanna Zajac : Good evening, Konrad.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Dzień dobry.	Good morning.	expression	
Dobry wieczór.	Good evening.	expression	
Cześć.	Hello.	expression	
pani	ma'am, ms. mrs, you (to woman)	noun	feminine
pan	sir, Mr.	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Cześć, co robisz? Hi, what are you up to?	Cześć, jak się masz? Hi, how are you?
Dzień dobry, pani Anno. Good morning, Miss Anna.	To jest pani Anna. This is Ms. Anna.
To jest pan Nowak. This is Mr. Nowak.	To jest pan Kowalski. This is Mr. Kowalski.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Basic Greetings

Basic Greetings

Dzień dobry.
"Good morning. / Good afternoon."

Examples:

1. *Dzień dobry, pani Zając.*
   "Good morning, Ms. Zając."
2. *Dzień dobry, pani Kowalski.*
   "Good morning, Ms. Kowalski."

Note, *Dzień dobry* is a useful greeting that can be used to mean "good morning," "good afternoon," or even just "hello." You can use it all day until the evening.

When including a person's name in a greeting, it's more common to say the person's name after the greeting.

Note: using a person's family name in a greeting may come across as more formal.

Dobry wieczór.
"Good evening."

Examples:

- *Dobry wieczór, Konrad.*
  "Good evening, Konrad."

Dobry wieczór is a common way to greet people during the evening and at night, in both formal and less formal situations.

Variation

The variation is

Cześć! "Hi!"

In informal situations, you can just use the greeting, *cześć,* "hi," at any time of the day.

Cześć is the most common greeting in Polish. However, it's only suitable for informal situations, such as when greeting friends or relatives. It translates as "hi," or "hello," but it can also mean "good-bye." Because of this, you can use *cześć* both as a meeting and parting greeting.

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #8

How to Use Parting Phrases and Expressions

CONTENTS

Dialogue - Polish
- Main
- English

Vocabulary

Grammar

#8

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Karolina Kowalski : Do zobaczenia!
2. Kaja Kowalski : Dobranoc.
3. Konrad Kowalski : Do widzenia.
4. Marianna Michalska : Do zobaczenia. Pa!

ENGLISH

1. Karolina Kowalski : See you soon!
2. Kaja Kowalski : Good night.
3. Konrad Kowalski : Goodbye.
4. Marianna Michalska : See you. Bye!

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
Dobranoc.	Good night.	expression
Do widzenia.	Goodbye.	expression
Pa.	Bye.	expression
Na razie!	for the time being, see you!	phrase
Do zobaczenia!	See you later!	sentence

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Parting Phrases and Expressions

Parting Phrases and Expressions

Do zobaczenia!
"See you soon!"

Do zobaczenia, literally means "until seeing," but it translates as "See you soon.", and is fairly informal, indicating a close relationship between the speakers.

Dobranoc.
"Good night."

You use *dobranoc,* "Good night," when you don't plan on seeing someone again that night and often when someone is about to go to bed. In this case, it's like saying "have a Good night's sleep."

Do widzenia.
"Goodbye."

Do widzenia, literally means "until seeing," but translates as "goodbye."

Do widzenia is suitable for formal situations; for example, to be used when you speak with someone older than you.

Do zobaczenia. Pa!
"See you. Bye!"

Do zobaczenia. Pa! is informal.

Note, *Pa*, "Bye," can be used alone as an informal parting greeting.

Language Tip

You may be familiar with *cześć* as a greeting meaning "hi," but it can also be used as a parting greeting meaning "bye."

Cześć! "Bye."

Variation

The variation is

Na razie.
"See you."

Na razie literally means "for now," but translates as "see you."
You can use this greeting with your friends and people the same age as you.

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #9

How to Use Essential Social Expressions

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#9

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Kaja Kowalski : Przepraszam.
2. Radoslaw Raczkowski : Tak?
3.
4. Radoslaw Raczkowski : Dziękuję!
5. Kaja Kowalski : Proszę.
6.
7. Radoslaw Raczkowski : Przepraszam.
8. Kaja Kowalski : Nic nie szkodzi.

ENGLISH

1. Kaja Kowalski : Excuse me.
2. Radoslaw Raczkowski : Yes?
3.
4. Radoslaw Raczkowski : Thank you!
5. Kaja Kowalski : You're welcome.
6.
7. Radoslaw Raczkowski : I'm sorry.
8. Kaja Kowalski : No problem.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
Przepraszam	Excuse me./ I'm sorry.	expression
tak	yes	expression
dziękuję	thank you	phrase, expression
Nic nie szkodzi.	No problem.	expression
proszę	you're welcome, please, there you go	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Tak, mam brata. Yes, I have a brother.	Tak, szczególnie uwielbiam barszcz. Yes, I especially love beetroot soup.
Tak, jest przepyszne. Yes, it's delicious.	Tak, trochę mówię. Yes, I speak a little.
Dziękuję za pomoc. Thank you for your help!	Proszę czarną herbatę. Black tea, please.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Essential Social Expressions

Essential Social Expressions

Przepraszam.
"Excuse me."

Przepraszam is used to get someone's attention, and translates as "Excuse me."

This expression is suitable for formal and informal situations.

Note: This expression can also be used as a mild apology.

Tak?
"Yes?"

Tak? is used to acknowledge someone who is trying to get your attention.

Dziękuję!
"Thank you!"

To add more emphasis to your appreciation, you could say, *dziękuję bardzo*, literally, "thank you very," but translates as "thanks a lot." This is an expression used throughout Poland.

Note, *bardzo dziękuję,* literally, "very thank you," is a less frequently used variation, meaning the same thing.

Proszę.
"You're welcome."

"You're welcome" is among the most common translations, but this is a versatile phrase that can be used in multiple situations with many translations. So you will come into contact with it a lot.

Przepraszam.
"I'm sorry."

Used when apologizing.

Nic nie szkodzi.
"No problem."

Note, the phrase *nic nie,* literally "nothing no," is a double negation. In Polish, it's often required to use two words of negation to make a negative statement.

Nic nie szkodzi, literally means "Nothing no harm," but it translates as "It's no problem," or "No problem."

This is a common phrase used to express that things are alright.

Language Tip

The phrases introduced in this lesson are suitable for any occasion. However, in Polish there are terms that may be a better choice for specific situations.

First is *wybacz*, literally "forgive me." This is a little stronger than *przepraszam*, "I'm sorry." You could use this to show that you feel guilty about a situation.

Next is *przykro mi*... "I'm sorry." This expresses your regret about something you weren't responsible for, while *przepraszam* expresses regret about something you were responsible for.

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #10

How to Ask About Well-Being

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#10

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Karolina Kowalski : Jak się masz?
2. Jarosław Jablonski : Mam się dobrze, dziękuję.

ENGLISH

1. Karolina Kowalski : How are you?
2. Jarosław Jablonski : I'm fine, thank you.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
jak	how	pronoun
się masz	are you	verb
dobrze	good	adverb
dziękuję	thank you	phrase, expression
a	"and"	conjunction
ty	you	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jak zwykle spędzasz weekendy? How do you usually spend your weekends?	jak się mówi... how do you say...
Jak się tego używa? How do you use this?	Jak smakuje? How is the taste?
Jak często ćwiczysz? How often do you work out?	Jak interesy? How is business?
Jak masz na imię? What's your name?	Jak się to pisze? How do you write this?
Jak długo uczysz się polskiego? How long have you been studying Polish?	Czuję się dobrze. I feel good.

Dobrze mówisz po angielsku? Do you speak English well?	Dziękuję za pomoc. Thank you for your help!

Mam czas. A ty?

I have time. And you?

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking about Well-Being

Asking about Well-Being

Jak się masz?
"How are you?"

First is *jak,* "how."

Next is *się masz*, literally "yourself have" but translates as "you are [doing]."
Note, *się masz* is from the verb *mieć się*, "to be (doing)."
Together, it's *Jak się masz?* Literally "How yourself have," but it translates as "How are you?"
Note the rising intonation to mark that it's a question. *Jak się masz?*

The question "*Jak się masz?*" is for informal situations.

For formal situations make the following adjustments:
when asking a man, replace *masz* with *pan ma: Jak się pan ma?*;
when asking a woman, replace *masz* with *pani ma*: *Jak się pani ma?*
Pan is a formal way to address a man, and *pani* is a formal way to address a woman.
Ma is the formal form of the verb *mieć.*
Jak się pan/pani ma? "How are you?" for formal situations.

How to Respond

Mam się dobrze, dziękuję.
"I'm well, thank you."

First is *mam się*, literally "[I] have myself," but translates as "[I] am."
Note, *mam się* is a shortened form of *ja mam się*, "I am [doing]." In Polish, *ja*, "I," is often omitted when it's understood.
Mam się is from the verb *mieć się*, meaning "to be in a state."

Next is *dobrze*, "well."
Together, it's *Mam się dobrze*. Literally "[I] have myself well," but translates as "I'm well."
Note, *Mam się dobrze* can translate as "I'm well," "I'm fine," "I'm good," "I'm okay," etc, but we'll use "I'm well" for this lesson.

Next is *dziękuję,* meaning "Thank you."
All together, it's *Mam się dobrze, dziękuję.* Literally "[I] have myself well, thank you" but translates as "I'm well, thank you."

Language Tip

In Polish, reflexive verbs are formed by adding the reflexive pronoun *się,* which has the same form for all persons. Sometimes the verb changes completely its meaning when it is used in the reflexive form such as *mieć*, "to have" and *mieć się*, "to be [doing]."

Variation

The variation is

Dobrze. A ty?
"[I'm] well. And you?"

First is *dobrze*, "well." *Dobrze.* Here, *Dobrze* is the shortened form of *Mam się dobrze*. "I'm well."

Next is *A ty?* "And you?"
First is *a*. "And."
Next is *ty*, an informal word meaning "you."
All togehter it's *A ty?* meaning "And you?"

You can use this phrase to reciprocate the question when someone asks you about your well being.

For example, if someone says,

Jak się masz?

You can respond with,

Dobrze. A ty?

First, respond to the question. Then inquire about the other person's well being with *A ty?*, "And you?"
Note, as *ty,* "you," is informal, this expression is appropriate for informal situations.

For formal situations make the following adjustments:

when asking a man, replace *ty* with *pan: A pan?*;
when asking a woman, replace *ty* with *pani*: *A pani?*

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #11

How to Ask for Clarification

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#11

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Damian Dąbrowski : Miło mi, jestem Damian.
2. Kaja Kowalski : Przepraszam, czy możesz powtórzyć?
3. Damian Dąbrowski : Jestem Damian.

ENGLISH

1. Damian Dąbrowski : Nice to meet you. I'm Damian.
2. Kaja Kowalski : Excuse me, can you repeat that?
3. Damian Dąbrowski : I'm Damian.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
Przepraszam.	Excuse me.	expression
czy	whether	particle
możesz	you can	particle
powtórzyć	to repeat	verb
nie	no, not	particle
rozumiem	I understand	verb
mówić	speak	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Przepraszam, gdzie jest kościół Mariacki? Excuse me, where is St. Mary's Church?	Przepraszam, gdzie jest dworzec? Excuse me, where is the train station?
Przepraszam, czy to miejsce jest zajęte? Exuse me, is this seat taken?	Czy możesz jeść polskie jedzenie? Can you eat Polish food?
Proszę powtórzyć. Repeat that, please.	Proszę to powtórzyć jeszcze raz. Repeat that once again, please.
Proszę powtórzyć. Can you repeat that, please?	Nie, nie lubię muzyki klasycznej. "No, I don't like classical music."

Mój starszy brat mówi po chińsku, a moja starsza siostra po japońsku. My older brother speaks Chinese, and my older sister speaks Japanese.	mówić w obcym języku speak a foreign language

Czy mówisz po japońsku?

Do you speak Japanese?

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking about Clarification

Key Patterns

The key pattern to ask for clarification in an informal situation is

Przepraszam, czy możesz powtórzyć?
"Excuse me. Can you repeat that?"

First is *Przepraszam*, "Excuse me."

Next is *czy*, something like "whether," as in “whether you can repeat that,” in this context.
Note: there is no corresponding English translation here.

Next is *możesz*, "[you] can," as in “you are able”.
Note: "you" is understood from the context.
Możesz is from the verb, *móc*, "to be able."

Next is *powtórzyć, "*repeat.*"*
Powtórzyć is a verb, meaning “to repeat,” in its infinitive form.
Together, *czy możesz powtórzyć?* literally means, "whether [you] can repeat," but translates as, "can [you] repeat [that]?"
All together*, Przepraszam, czy możesz powtórzyć?* "Excuse me, can you repeat [that]?"

Note: [that] is added to the translation so that the English sounds more natural, but there is no corresponding word in the Polish question.

Language Tip

In this lesson, you learned how to ask for clarification in an informal situation:

Przepraszam, czy możesz powtórzyć?
“Excuse me, can [you] repeat [that]?”

To ask for clarification in a formal situation:

When addressing a man,

Przepraszam, czy może pan powtórzyć?

Możesz, “you can,” is replaced with *może pan,* literally, “Mr. can,” but translates as “you can,” when addressing a man.

When addressing a woman,

Przepraszam, czy może pani powtórzyć?

Możesz, “you can,” is replaced with *może pani,* literally, “Mrs. can,” but translates as “you can,” when addressing a woman.

Variations

The variation patterns are

Nie zrozumiałem. "I didn’t understand."

Nie zrozumiałem. translates as "I didn’t understand.", but it’s used by male speakers.

For female speakers, it’s not the same. Use *zrozumiałam*.

Nie zrozumiałam. "I didn’t understand."

Zrozumiałem is from the verb, *zrozumieć*, meaning "to understand."

Czy możesz mówić wolniej? "Can [you] speak slower?"

First is *czy*, meaning something like "whether" in this context.

Next is *możesz*, "[you] can."

After this is *mówić*, "speak."

Finally, *wolniej*, "slower."

All together, *Czy możesz mówić wolniej?* "Can [you] speak slower?"

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #12

How to Ask for a Word in Polish

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#12

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Kaja Kowalski : Jak się mówi po polsku "book"?
2. Anna Kowalska : Mówi się "książka".

ENGLISH

1. Kaja Kowalski : How do you say 'book' in Polish?
2. Anna Kowalska : You say 'book'.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jak	how	pronoun	
się mówi	one says	reflexive verb	
po	in	reflexive verb	
polsku	Polish	reflexive verb	
to	this	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
książka	book	noun	feminine
długopis	pen	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jak zwykle spędzasz weekendy? How do you usually spend your weekends?	jak się mówi... how do you say...
Jak się tego używa? How do you use this?	Jak smakuje? How is the taste?
Jak często ćwiczysz? How often do you work out?	Jak interesy? How is business?
Jak masz na imię? What's your name?	Jak się to pisze? How do you write this?
Jak długo uczysz się polskiego? How long have you been studying Polish?	jak się mówi... how do you say...

Czy mówisz po polsku? Do you speak Polish?	Czy mówisz po polsku? Do you speak Polish?
Co to jest? What's this?	Co to znaczy? What does it mean?
To jest gazeta. This is a newspaper.	Tę książkę kupiłam w Polsce. I bought this book in Poland.
Co to za książka? What is this book?	Ta książka jest całkiem zabawna. This book is pretty funny.
Ta książka jest dla ciebie This book is for you.	To jest moja książka. This is my book.
Proszę dziewiętnaście długopisów. Nineteen pens, please.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking How to Say Something in Polish

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Jak się mówi po polsku {ENGLISH WORD}?
"How do you say {ENGLISH WORD} in Polish?"

To use this pattern, simply replace the {ENGLISH WORD} placeholder with the word you want to know.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *jak*, "how."

Next is *się mówi*, "one says."
Się, roughly translating as "one," as in "one says."
Next is the word, *mówi,* "says," as in "one says."
Mówi is from the verb, *mówić*, meaning "to say."
Together, *Jak się mówi,* literally "How one says," but translates as "how [does] one say."

After this is the phrase, *po polsku*, meaning "in Polish."
First is *po*, "in."
After this is, *polsku*, "Polish," as in "the Polish language."
Polsku is from the adjective, *polski*, meaning "Polish."

Last is the {ENGLISH WORD}, such as "book."
All together, *Jak się mówi po polsku "book"?* means something like, "How one says in Polish 'book'," but translates as, "How [does] one say 'book' in Polish?" and in more natural English, "How do you say 'book' in Polish?"

Examples:

1. *Jak się mówi po polsku "book"?*
   "How do you say 'book' in Polish?"
2. *Jak się mówi po polsku "pen"?*
   "How do you say 'pen' in Polish?"

Language Tip

This lesson introduces a grammatically complex, but commonly used, pattern: the impersonal form with *się*. *Się* is a gender-neutral, indefinite pronoun. The *się*-construction is used to express what people do in general, rather than point to a specific person.

The pattern is a verb in the third person plus *się*. The example used in the lesson was *mówi się*, literally, "says one," but translates as "one says." Let's quickly look at a few more examples.

Nazywa się, literally "calls one," but it translates as "one calls," as in "one calls it 'a book.'"
Je się, literally "eats one," but it translates as "one eats," as in "one eats a lot at Christmas."

Śpi się, literally "sleeps one," but it translates as "one sleeps," as in "one sleeps late on Saturday."

Variation

The variation pattern is

Jak to się nazywa?
"What [do] you call this?"

First is *jak*, translating as "what" here.

Next is *to*, "this."

Following this is *się nazywa*, literally "one calls," but translates as "you call."
First is s*ię*, "one."
Next is *nazywa*, "calls."
Nazywa is from the verb *nazywać*, meaning “to be called.
Note: *po polsku*, "in Polish," may be omitted if understood from context.
All together, *Jak to się nazywa?* Literally, "What this one calls," but translates as "What [do] you call this?"

This is a very useful pattern for using Polish to learn Polish.

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #13

How to Talk About Your Hobbies

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#13

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Damian Dabrowski : Jakie jest twoje hobby?
2. Konrad Kowalski : Lubię wędkować.

ENGLISH

1. Damian Dabrowski : What's your hobby?
2. Konrad Kowalski : I like to fish.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
lubię	I like	verb	
wędkowanie	fishing	noun	neutral
czytanie	reading	noun	neutral
siatkówka	volleyball	noun	feminine
grać	to play	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Rybołówstwo to jedna z najbardziej niebezpiecznych gałęzi przemysłu na świecie. Fishing is one of the most dangerous industries in the world.	Wędkowanie jest popularne wśród mężczyzn. Fishing is popular among Polish men.
Młodzi ludzie lubią grać w siatkówkę latem, na plaży. Young people like playing volleyball on the beach in summer.	Zagrajmy w siatkówkę na plaży. Let's play volleyball at the beach.
Koledzy grają w tenisa. The friends play tennis.	Uwielbiam grać w karty wieczorami. I love playing cards in the evenings.
Mój brat gra na pianinie. My brother plays the piano.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Your Hobbies

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Lubię {ACTIVITY}.
"I like {ACTIVITY}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {ACTIVITY} placeholder with an activity you like to do.

Note: the placeholder is a verb and must be placed in the infinitive, or, in other words, the dictionary form.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *lubię*, "[I] like."
Lubię is from *ja lubię,* "I like," but *ja* is omitted, as it's understood from the context.
Lubię is from the verb *lubić* meaning "to like."

Next is{ACTIVITY}, such as *wędkować*, "to fish."
Note: this can also translate as "fishing," as in "I like to fish," but we'll use "to fish," as the translation.
All together it's *Lubię wędkować.* literally "[I] like to fish."

Examples:

1. *Lubię wędkować.*
   "I like to fish."
2. *Lubię czytać.*
   "I like to read."

Asking about Someone's Hobby

Jakie jest twoje hobby?
"What's your hobby?"

Let's break the question down.

Let's start with the word, *hobby*, "hobby."
In Polish, all nouns have grammatical gender and are either singular or plural. *Hobby* is neuter and singular — a fact which will determine the form of other words in the sentence.

Before *hobby* is *twoje*, an adjectival possessive pronoun meaning "your."
Twoje is neuter and singular to agree with *hobby*.
Together, it's *twoje hobby*. "Your hobby."

Moving to the start of the sentence, *jakie*, literally meaning "which" or "what kind of" but, it translates as "what" in this context.
Note: *Jakie* is also neuter singular to agree with *hobby*.

Next is *jest*, "is," as in "what is..."
Jest is from the verb *być*, meaning "to be."
All together, it's *Jakie jest twoje hobby?* This literally means "Which is your hobby?" But it translates as "What's your hobby?"

Variation

The variation pattern is

Lubię grać w siatkówkę.
"I like to play volleyball."

First is *lubię*. "[I] like."
Lubię is from *ja lubię,* "I like," but *ja* is always omitted, as it's understood from the context.
Lubię is from the verb *lubić* meaning "to like."

Next is *grać*, "to play."

After this is *w siatkówkę* literally "at volleyball," but it translates as "volleyball."
First is the preposition *w*, meaning "at."
It's used after *grać*, when referring to a recreational activity or a sport.
Note: in this sentence, the preposition *w* does not have a corresponding English translation.
Last is *siatkówkę*, "volleyball."
Siatkówkę is from *siatkówka*. "Volleyball."
The grammatical term here is the accusative case.
All together, *Lubię grać w siatkówkę.* "I like to play volleyball."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #14

How to Give an Opinion About the Weather

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#14

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Karolina Kovalsky : Jak gorąco!
2. Danuta Dabrowska : Tak, dzisiaj jest gorąco.

ENGLISH

1. Karolina Kovalsky : How hot!
2. Danuta Dabrowska : Yes, it’s hot today.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jak	how	pronoun	
gorąco	hot	adverb	
zimno	cold	adverb	
pogoda	weather	noun	feminine
piękny	beautiful	adjective	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jak zwykle spędzasz weekendy? How do you usually spend your weekends?	jak się mówi... how do you say...
Jak się tego używa? How do you use this?	Jak smakuje? How is the taste?
Jak często ćwiczysz? How often do you work out?	Jak interesy? How is business?
Jak masz na imię? What's your name?	Jak się to pisze? How do you write this?
Jak długo uczysz się polskiego? How long have you been studying Polish?	Ależ tu gorąco! How hot it is here!

W lipcu jest bardzo gorąco. It's very hot in July.	zimny zimowy dzień cold winter day
Chłopcu jest zimno. The boy is cold.	zimno na dworze cold outside
Załóż kurtkę, bo na dworze jest zimno. Put on your jacket, because it's cold outside.	Dzisiaj jest bardzo zimno. "Today is very cold."
Jaka jest pogoda w Warszawie? What's the weather like in Warsaw?	piękne oczy beautiful eyes
Ona jest piękną kobietą. She is a beautiful woman.	bardzo piękny very beautiful
piękna aktorka beautiful actress	Widok z sypialni jest piękny. The view from the bedroom is beautiful.
Ona jest piękna. She is beautiful.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Making Small Talk about the Weather

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Jak {WEATHER CONDITION}.
"How {WEATHER CONDITION}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {WEATHER CONDITION} placeholder with the current weather condition.

Note: This pattern requires an adverb.
First is *jak*, "how."

After this is {WEATHER CONDITION}, such as *gorąco*, “hot.”
Here, *gorąco* is an adverb formed from the adjective *gorący,* "hot."
Together, it’s *Jak gorąco!* "How hot!"
This forms an exclamation, and it’s meant to elicit a response from the listener.

Examples:

1. *Jak gorąco!*
   "How hot!"
2. *Jak zimno!*
   "How cold!"

Language Tip

Using this verbal exclamation to talk about the weather is meant to elicit a response from one's listener or listeners. It's a way to start a conversation with a Polish speaker. Finding and creating speaking opportunities is an important skill, and probably more important than sharing practical observations about the weather.

Variation

The variation patterns are

Jaka piękna pogoda!
"What beautiful weather!"

Let's start with *pogoda*, "weather."
In Polish, all nouns have grammatical gender and are either singular or plural. *Pogoda* is feminine and singular — a fact which will determine the form of other words in the sentence.

Before this is *piękna*, "beautiful."
Piękna is singular and feminine to agree with *pogoda*.

Moving to the front of the sentence, *jaka*, translating as "what" in this context.
Jaka is singular and feminine to agree with *pogoda*.
All together is *Jaka piękna pogoda!* "What beautiful weather!"

Jaka brzydka pogoda!
"What bad weather!"

Starting with *pogoda*, "weather." Recall, *pogoda* is feminine and singular — a fact which will determine the form of other words in the sentence.

Moving to the start, *jaka*, "what."
Jaka is singular and feminine to agree with *pogoda*.

Next is *brzydka*, "bad."
Note, *brzydka* is feminine and singular to agree with *pogoda*.
Together, *brzydka pogoda is* "bad weather."
All together, *Jaka brzydka pogoda!* "What bad weather!"

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #15

How to Talk About Basic Weather Conditions

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#15

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Marianna Michalska : Jaka jest pogoda?
2. Karolina Kowalski : Jest słonecznie.

ENGLISH

1. Marianna Michalska : How's the weather?
2. Karolina Kowalski : It's sunny.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jest	is	verb	
słonecznie	sunny	adjective	
pochmurno	cloudy	adverb	
deszcz	rain	noun	masculine
śnieg	snow	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

To jest słodkie. It's sweet.	Jest słonecznie. It's sunny.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about the Weather

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Jest {WEATHER CONDITION}.
"It's {WEATHER CONDITION}."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {WEATHER CONDITION} placeholder with the current weather condition.

Note: This pattern requires an adverb.

Let's break the pattern down.

This starts with *jest,* literally “is,” but translates as "[It] is."
Jest is from the verb, *być,* "to be."

Next is {WEATHER CONDITION}, such as *słonecznie*, literally "sunnily," but translates as "sunny" here.
Słonecznie is formed from the adjective *słoneczny*, "sunny."
Together, *Jest słonecznie.* This literally means "Is sunny," but it translates as "It’s sunny."

Examples:

1. *Jest słonecznie.*
   "It’s sunny."
2. *Jest pochmurno.*
   "It's cloudy."

How to Ask about the Weather

Jaka jest pogoda?
"How's the weather?"

Let's start with *pogoda*, "weather." In Polish, all nouns have grammatical gender and are either singular or plural. *Pogoda* is feminine and singular — a fact which will determine the form of other words in the sentence.

Let's move to the start of the sentence, *jaka*, translating as “how” in this context.
Jaka is feminine and singular to agree with *pogoda*.

Next is *jest,* "is."
Jest is from the verb *być*, "to be."
Together, *Jaka jest pogoda?* Literally "What is weather," but it translates as "How's the weather?"

Language Tip

When talking about the weather, it’s common to use verbs or verb phrases in Polish. When using verbs to talk about the weather, the verbs are always conjugated in the third person singular.

For example, "It's sunny." In Polish *świeci słońce*.

First is *świeci*, "shines."

Świeci is the third person singular form of the verb *świecić,* "to shine."

Next is *słońce*, "sun."
Together, *świeci słońce*, literally "[It] shines sun," but translates as "It's sunny."

Variation

The variation patterns are

Pada deszcz.
"It's raining."

First is *pada,* "[it] falls."
Pada is from the verb *padać*, "to fall."

Next is *deszcz*, "rain."
Together, *Pada deszcz,* literally means "[It] falls rain," but it translates as "It's raining."

Pada śnieg.
"It's snowing."

Pada, "[it] falls."
Next is *śnieg*, "snow."

Together, *Pada śnieg,* literally means "[It] falls snow," but it translates as "It's snowing."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #16

How to Talk About Your Parents and Siblings

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#16

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Anna Kowalska : Czy to jest twoja rodzina?
2. Kaja Kowalski : Tak. To jest moja rodzina. Mój ojciec, moja matka, mój brat, moja siostra i ja.

ENGLISH

1. Anna Kowalska : Is this your family?
2. Kaja Kowalski : Yes. This is my family. My father, my mother, my brother, my sister, and me.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
to	this	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
jest	is	verb	
moja	my	pronoun	
mój	my	adjective	
rodzina	family	noun	feminine
ojciec	father	noun	masculine
matka	mother	noun	feminine
brat	brother	noun	masculine
siostra	sister	noun	feminine
i	and	conjunction	
ja	I	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Co to jest? What's this?	Co to znaczy? What does it mean?
To jest gazeta. This is a newspaper.	To jest słodkie. It's sweet.
Moja herbata jest zimna. My tea is cold.	Biały to mój ulubiony kolor. White is my favourite color.

Rodzina je kolację. The family is eating dinner.	Rodzina je obiad. The family is having lunch.
Rodzina uśmiecha się do zdjęcia. The family is smiling for the picture.	zdjęcie rodzinne family picture
szczęśliwa rodzina happy family	Masz bardzo dużą rodzinę. You have a very large family.
Moja rodzina odwiedza mnie co miesiąc. My family comes to visit every month.	Moja rodzina jest duża. My family is big.
Rodzina je śniadanie. The family is eating breakfast.	Kto jest ojcem Mario? Who is Mario's father?
Mój ojciec jest architektem. My father is an architect.	Moja matka i ojciec są małżeństwem od pięćdziesięciu lat. My mother and father were married fifty (50) years.
Dzieci całują swoją matkę. The children are kissing their mother.	Mamo, możemy iść jutro do zoo? Mom, can we go to the zoo tomorrow?
Mam jednego starszego brata. I have one older brother.	Jej brat miał wypadek samochodowy. Her brother was in a car accident.
Czy twój brat ma na imię Tomek? Is your brother's name Tom?	Bracia kąpią się w wannie. The brothers are bathing in the bathtub.
Ona jest moją starszą siostrą i jest prawniczką. She is my older sister, and she is a lawyer.	starsza siostra i młodsza siostra older sister and younger sister
starszy brat i młodsza siostra older brother and younger sister	Starsza siostra trzyma młodszą siostrę. The older sister is holding her younger sister.
Starszy brat trzyma młodszą siostrę. The older brother is holding his younger sister.	Moja siostra pracuje w urzędzie miejskim. My sister works at the town hall.
Moja siostra ma trzydzieści lat. My sister is 30 years old.	Siostry znalazły kwiaty. The sisters found some flowers.
I jak? How is it? (food)	Moje ulubione owoce to wiśnie i truskawki. My favorite fruits are cherries and strawberries.

Proszę kawę i herbatę. Coffee and tea please.	Ja znam Anię. I know Ania.

Ja mam dużo czasu.

I have a lot of time.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Your Parents and Siblings

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

To jest moja rodzina. {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER} i ja.
"This is my family. {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER} and me."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {FAMILY MEMBER} placeholders with the members of your family. Note: this pattern requires a noun preceded by the corresponding adjectival possessive pronoun.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is To jest moja rodzina, "This is my family."

Next is the list of the family members, with the appropriate word for "my." Remember that the word for "my" is mój when your family member is male, moi when it's a group of male or a mixed group of family members, such as moi rodzice, "my parents," moja when the family member is female, and moje when it's a group of female family members, such as moje siostry, "my sisters."

Last is i ja, "and me."

Examples:

1. *To jest moja rodzina. Mój ojciec, moja matka, mòj brat, moja siostra i ja.*
   "This is my family. My father, my mother, my brother, my sister, and me."
2. *To jest moja rodzina. Mój ojciec, moja matka, mój brat i ja.*
   "This is my family. My father, my mother, my brother, and me."

Language Tip

Matka, "mother," and *ojciec*, "father," are formal terms for parents. In Polish, you may hear children and teenagers referring to parents using more casual language: *mama* "mom," and *tata* "dad."

To jest moja rodzina. Mój tata, moja mama, mój brat i ja.

Variation

The variation pattern is

To jest moja rodzina. Moi rodzice, moja siostra i ja.
"This is my family. My parents, my sister, and me."

The phrase, *moi rodzice,* means, "my parents."
Remember, in Polish, all nouns have grammatical gender and are either singular or plural. *Rodzice* is masculine and plural — a fact which will determine the form of other words in the sentence.

Before this is *moi*, meaning "my."

Moi is masculine and plural to agree with *rodzice*.

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #17

How to Talk About Your Spouse and Children

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#17

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Zuzanna Zajac : Czy to jest pani rodzina?
2. Karolina Kowalski : Tak. To jest moja rodzina. Mój mąż, mój syn, moje córki i ja.

ENGLISH

1. Zuzanna Zajac : Is this your family?
2. Karolina Kowalski : Yes. This is my family. My husband, my son, my daughters, and me.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
to	this	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
jest	is	verb	
moja	my	pronoun	
mój	my	adjective	
rodzina	family	noun	feminine
mąż	husband	noun	masculine
żona	wife	noun	feminine
syn	son	noun	masculine
córka	daughter	noun	feminine
i	and	conjunction	
ja	I	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Co to jest? What's this?	Co to znaczy? What does it mean?
To jest gazeta. This is a newspaper.	To jest słodkie. It's sweet.
Moja herbata jest zimna. My tea is cold.	Biały to mój ulubiony kolor. White is my favourite color.

Rodzina je kolację. The family is eating dinner.	Rodzina je obiad. The family is having lunch.
Rodzina uśmiecha się do zdjęcia. The family is smiling for the picture.	zdjęcie rodzinne family picture
szczęśliwa rodzina happy family	Masz bardzo dużą rodzinę. You have a very large family.
Moja rodzina odwiedza mnie co miesiąc. My family comes to visit every month.	Moja rodzina jest duża. My family is big.
Rodzina je śniadanie. The family is eating breakfast.	Gdzie teraz jest twoja żona? Where is your wife?
To moja żona. This is my wife.	Jego żona jest starsza od niego o dziesięć lat. His wife is older than him by ten years.
Moja córka przykleja sobie plasterek z postaciami z kreskówki kiedy się skaleczy lub zadrapie. My daughter gets a cartoon Band-Aid bandage when she has a cut or scrape.	matka i córka mother and daughter
To moja córka. This is my daughter.	Mam dwie córeczki. I have two daughters.
Moja córka uczy się polskiego. My daughter is learning Polish.	Jego córka jest najlepszą uczennicą w szkole. His daughter is the best student in the school.
I jak? How is it? (food)	Moje ulubione owoce to wiśnie i truskawki. My favorite fruits are cherries and strawberries.
Proszę kawę i herbatę. Coffee and tea please.	Ja znam Anię. I know Ania.
Ja mam dużo czasu. I have a lot of time.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Your Spouse and Children

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

To jest moja rodzina. {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, i ja.
"This is my family: {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, {FAMILY MEMBER}, and me."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {FAMILY MEMBER} placeholders with the members of your family.

Note: this pattern requires a noun preceded by the corresponding adjectival possessive pronoun.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *To jest moja rodzina*, "This is my family."

Next is the list of the family members, with the appropriate word for "my." Remember that the word for "my" is *mój* when your family member is male, *moi* when it's a group of male or a mixed group of family members, such as *moi synowie*, "my sons," *moja* when the family member is female, and *moje* when it's a group of female family members, such as *moje córki*, "my daughters."

Last is *i ja*, "and me."

Examples:

1. *To jest moja rodzina. Mój mąż, mój syn, moje córki i ja.*
   "This is my family. My husband, my son, my daughter, and me."
2. *To jest moja rodzina. Moja żona, mój syn, moja córka i ja.*
   "This is my family. My wife, my son, my daughter, and me."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #18

How to Indicate Objects with the Help of Gestures

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#18

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Konrad Kowalski : Poproszę to.
2. Piotr Pawlak : Proszę!

ENGLISH

1. Konrad Kowalski : This, please.
2. Piotr Pawlak : Here you are!

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
poproszę	please	expression	
to	this	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
tamto	that	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
i	and	conjunction	
Przepraszam.	Excuse me.	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Co to jest? What's this?	Co to znaczy? What does it mean?
To jest gazeta. This is a newspaper.	To czy tamto "This or that."
I jak? How is it? (food)	Moje ulubione owoce to wiśnie i truskawki. My favorite fruits are cherries and strawberries.
Proszę kawę i herbatę. Coffee and tea please.	Przepraszam, gdzie jest kościół Mariacki? Excuse me, where is St. Mary's Church?
Przepraszam, gdzie jest dworzec? Excuse me, where is the train station?	Przepraszam, czy to miejsce jest zajęte? Exuse me, is this seat taken?

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking for Something at a Store

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Poproszę {ITEM].
"{ITEM], please."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {ITEM} placeholder with the thing you want.

Note: This pattern requires a demonstrative pronoun.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *poproszę,* "please."

Next is {ITEM}, or a demonstrative pronoun such as *to*. "This."
To is the neuter, singular form of the word for "this." If you don't know the name of an item and consequently its gender, you can use *to*.
It refers to something which is near the speaker, and can be used when you're pointing at something which is near you.
All together, it's *Poproszę to.* "This, please."

Examples:

1. *Poproszę to.*
   "This, please."
2. *Poproszę tamto.*
   "That, please."

Language Tip

The following phrases can be used to refer to an item without knowing its name in Polish:

Poproszę to, "This, please." and,
Poproszę tamto, "That, please."

Note, these can be used for both plural and singular.

If you want to get the clerk's attention, you can add *przepraszam,* "excuse me" before each of these phrases.

Przepraszam, poproszę to, "Excuse me, this please."
Przepraszam, poproszę tamto, "Excuse me, that please."

If you want to ask "what is this?" you would say,

Co to jest? "What is this?"

Note, these questions can be used for things close or far from the speaker, as well as for singular and plural items.

Variation

The variation pattern is

Poproszę to i tamto.
"This and that, please."

When requesting multiple items, you can join them with the conjunction, *i,* meaning "and."
To i tamto, "this and that."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #19

How to Ask If a Store Has a Specific Item

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#19

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Konrad Kowalski : Przepraszam, czy jest sól?
2. Piotr Pawlak : Tak, jest tutaj.

ENGLISH

1. Konrad Kowalski : Excuse me, do you have salt?
2. Piotr Pawlak : Yes, it's here.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
czy	whether	particle	
jest	is	verb	
sól	salt	noun	feminine
cukier	sugar	noun	masculine
gdzie	where	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

To jest słodkie. It's sweet.	sól morska sea salt
odrobina soli a dash of salt	sól stołowa table salt
Podaj mi sól. Pass the salt.	Cukier jest niezdrowy. Sugar is unhealthy.
Herbata z cukrem jest paskudna. Tea with sugar is nasty.	Cukier w kostkach jest drogi. Lump sugar is expensive.
Gdzie jest sos? Where is the sauce?	Czy możesz mi powiedzieć, gdzie jest najbliższa stacja metra? Could you tell me where the nearest metro station is?

Kiedy zgłodniejesz, zapytaj konduktora, gdzie jest wagon restauracyjny. When you get hungry ask the conductor where the dining car is located.	Twój plan powie ci, gdzie być o jakiej godzinie. Your itinerary will tell you where to be at what time.
Kierownik restauracji decyduje, kto wchodzi i kto gdzie siada. The maitre' d controls who gets in and who sits where.	Gdzie jest wejście? Where is the entrance?
Gdzie jest wyjście? Where is the exit?	Gdzie jest dom? Where is the house?
Gdzie mieszkasz? Where do you live?	Gdzie jesteś? Where are you?
Gdzie jest poczta? Where is the post office?	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking If a Store Has Something in Stock

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Czy jest {ITEM}?
"Do you have {ITEM}?"

To use this pattern, simply replace the {ITEM} placeholder with the thing you're looking for.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *czy,* meaning something like "whether" in this context.

Next is *jest*, "is."
Jest is from the verb *być*, "to be."

After that is {ITEM}, such as *sól*, "salt."
Together, *czy jest sól?* This literally means something like "whether [there] is salt?" but it translates as "Is there salt?" Or in more natural English, "Do you have salt?"

Examples:

1. *Czy jest sól?*
   "Do you have salt?"

2. *Czy jest mleko?*
"Do you have milk?"

Language Tip

When asking for things, some items are put into the plural form, for example, "eggs". *Jajka*.

Jajka is the plural form of the neuter noun *jajko,* "egg."

If an item is used in the plural form, the verb must agree with it.

Therefore when asking for something in the plural form, *jest*, "[it] is," is replaced with *są*, "[they] are."

For example,
Czy są jajka? "Do you have eggs?"
Note: *są* is the third person plural of the verb *być*, "to be." *Być*.

Variation

The variation pattern is

Gdzie jest {ITEM}?
"Where is {ITEM}?"

With this question, you are presuming that the shop has {ITEM}.
First is *Gdzie*, "where."

Next is *jest*, "is."
Jest is from the verb *być*, meaning "to be."

After this is *cukier*, "sugar."
All together, *Gdzie jest cukier?* This literally means "Where is sugar," but translates as "Where is the sugar?"

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #20

How to Ask How Much Something Is

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#20

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Konrad Kowalski : Ile to kosztuje?
2. Piotr Pawlak : Dwa złote.

ENGLISH

1. Konrad Kowalski : How much does it cost?
2. Piotr Pawlak : Two zlotys.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
ile	how much		
kosztuje	it costs	verb	
to	this	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
tamto	that	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
kawa	coffee	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ile masz pieniędzy? How much money do you have?	Ile to kosztuje? How much does it cost?
Ile to kosztuje? How much is this?	Co to jest? What's this?
Co to znaczy? What does it mean?	To jest gazeta. This is a newspaper.
To czy tamto "This or that."	Kawa to doskonały początek dnia. Coffee is a perfect beginning of the day.
Nie lubię kawy z mlekiem. I don’t like coffee with milk.	Lubię czarną kawę. I like my coffee black.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking the Price of Something

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Ile {ITEM} kosztuje?
"How much does {ITEM} cost?"

To use this pattern, simply replace the {ITEM} placeholder with the thing you'd like to know the price of.

Note: This pattern requires a pronoun.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *ile*, "how much" in this context.

Next is {ITEM}, such as *to,* "this."
You can use this word while pointing at something near you. It's useful when you want to refer to something you don't know the word for in Polish.

Last is *kosztuje*, "costs" as in "this costs."
Kosztuje is from the verb *kosztować*, "to cost."
All together, it's *Ile to kosztuje?* Literally, this means "How much this costs," but translates as "How much [does] this cost?"

Examples:

1. *Ile to kosztuje?*
   "How much does this cost?"
2. *Ile tamto kosztuje?*
   "How much does that cost?"

Language Tip

If you don't know the name of an item, and consequently its gender, you can use the neuter pronouns *to*, "this," and *tamto*, "that."

Variation

The variation pattern is

Ile kosztuje {ITEM}?
"How much does {ITEM} cost?"

Note: This pattern requires a noun.

First is *ile*, "how much."

Next is *kosztuje*, "costs."
Kosztuje is from the verb *kosztować*, "to cost."

Last is {ITEM}, such as *kawa,* "coffee."
All together, it's *Ile kosztuje kawa?* Literally, this means "How much costs coffee," but translates as "How much [does] coffee cost?"

Examples:

1. *Ile kosztuje kawa?*
   "How much [does] coffee cost?"
2. *Ile kosztuje ciastko?*
   "How much does a cake cost?"

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #21

How to Order at a Restaurant

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#21

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Karol Kowalski : Przepraszam, proszę o kawę.
2. Radosław Raczkowski : Oczywiście. Proszę bardzo.

ENGLISH

1. Karol Kowalski : Excuse me, a coffee, please.
2. Radosław Raczkowski : Certainly. Here you are.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Przepraszam.	Excuse me.	expression	
proszę o	please	phrase	
kawa	coffee	noun	feminine
Poproszę.	Please.	expression	feminine
rachunek	check, bill	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Przepraszam, gdzie jest kościół Mariacki? Excuse me, where is St. Mary's Church?	Przepraszam, gdzie jest dworzec? Excuse me, where is the train station?
Przepraszam, czy to miejsce jest zajęte? Exuse me, is this seat taken?	Proszę o kartę pokładową. Boarding pass, please.
Kawa to doskonały początek dnia. Coffee is a perfect beginning of the day.	Nie lubię kawy z mlekiem. I don’t like coffee with milk.
Lubię czarną kawę. I like my coffee black.	Można prosić o rachunek? May I have the bill, please?
Muszę zapłacić rachunek. I have to pay the check.	Czy mogę prosić rachunek? May I have the check, please?

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Ordering Something at a Restaurant

Key Patterns

The key pattern is

Przepraszam, proszę o {ITEM}.
"Excuse me, {ITEM}, please."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {ITEM} placeholder with the object you are requesting.

Note: This pattern requires a noun in the accusative case.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *przepraszam,* meaning, "Excuse me.", used here to get someone's attention.
Note, this expression can also be used as an apology.

Next is *proszę o*, "please."
Let's start with *proszę*, "[I] ask" as in "[I] ask for."
Proszę is from the verb *prosić,* "to ask for."
After this is the preposition *o,* meaning "for" in this context.
Together, it's *proszę o*, literally, "I ask for", but translates as "please" in this context.

Last is {ITEM}, such as *kawę*, "coffee."
Kawę is from the feminine noun *kawa*, "coffee." Here *kawę* is the object of the sentence, so the final ***-a*** has been replaced with **-ę**. *Kawę*.
The grammatical term here is the accusative case.
All together, it's *Prepraszam, proszę o kawę.* "Excuse me, a coffee, please."

Examples:

1. *Prepraszam, proszę o kawę.*
   "Excuse me, a coffee, please."
2. *Przepraszam, proszę o zapiekankę.*
   "Excuse me, a Polish pizza, please."

Language Tip

In Polish, the accusative case is usually used to indicate that something is the object of an action (a direct object). The general rules for forming the accusative case of singular nouns are as follows.

Feminine singular
Feminine nouns mostly end in **-a**. In the accusative this **-a** changes to **-ę**.

*kaw**a***, "coffee" becomes *kaw**ę;***
*zapiekank**a***, "zapiekanka" becomes *zapiekank**ę.***

Masculine singular
There are two groups of masculine nouns: animate or inanimate.

For animate nouns add **-a**.

For example, *homar*, "lobster," becomes *homar**a*** in the accusative.

In the case of inanimate nouns, there is usually no change.

For example, *rachunek*, "check" is also *rachunek* in the accusative.

Neuter singular
Neuter nouns remain unchanged.

For example, *menu*, "menu" is also *menu* in the accusative.

Variation

The variation pattern is

Przepraszam, poproszę o rachunek.
"Excuse me, the check, please."

Let's start with the expression *poproszę*, "please" as in "please [give me]."
This expression can replace *proszę* when you are ordering something.

Next is the preposition *o,* meaning "for" in this context.
Note: The preposition *o* can be omitted both after *proszę* and *poproszę*.

Next is the word *rachunek,* "check."
Rachunek is masculine, singular and inanimate. The accusative form of *rachunek* doesn't change.
Together, it's *poproszę o rachunek*, literally "please [give me] the check," but it translates as "the check please."
All together, *Przepraszam, poproszę o rachunek.* "Excuse me, the check, please."

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LESSON NOTES

Listen, Learn & Speak: Audio Can Do Polish #22

How to Order Multiple Items From a Menu

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Polish
  - Main
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#22

DIALOGUE - POLISH

MAIN

1. Radosław Raczkowski : Słucham.
2. Karolina Kowalski : Poproszę dwa razy to.

ENGLISH

1. Radosław Raczkowski : Please, go ahead.
2. Karolina Kowalski : Two of these, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
poproszę	please	expression	
to	this	pronoun, determinative pronoun	neuter
dwa	two	numeral	neuter
trzy	three	numeral	neuter
cztery	four	numeral	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Co to jest? What's this?	Co to znaczy? What does it mean?
To jest gazeta. This is a newspaper.	liczba dwa number two
dwa stopnie two degrees	Dwa to moja ulubiona liczba. The number two is my favorite number.
Pierwsza grupa przyjechała autobusem numer trzy. The first group arrived on bus number three.	liczba trzy number three
Jest trzecia. It is three o'clock now.	trzy stopnie three degrees

cztery rogi four corners	liczba cztery number four
czteropasmowa droga szybkiego ruchu four-lane motorway	cztery stopnie four degrees
Listopad jest jednym z czterech miesięcy, które mają trzydzieści dni. November is one of four months with thirty days.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Ordering Two or More of Something

Key Pattern

The key pattern is

Poproszę {QUANTITY} razy to.
"{QUANTITY} of this, please."

To use this pattern, simply replace the {QUANTITY} placeholder with the number of the item you're requesting.

Note: This pattern requires a number greater than one.

Let's break the pattern down.

First is *poproszę*, "please."

Next is {QUANTITY}, such as *dwa*, "two."

After this is *razy*, "times."
Razy is the plural form of the masculine noun *raz*, meaning "once" or "[one] time."

Last is *to*, "this," but translates as "these" in this case.
The word *to* can be used when the name of the thing, or things, is not known and is close to the speaker. Karen uses it because she's pointing at something on the menu near to her, and she doesn't know the Polish word for it.

All together, *Poproszę dwa razy to,* literally "Please two times this," but it translates as "Two of these, please."

Examples:

1. *Poproszę dwa razy to.*
   "Two of these, please."
2. *Poproszę trzy razy to.*
   "Three of these, please."

Language Tip

The following pattern can be used to order an item without knowing its name, and consequently its gender, in Polish:

Poproszę {Number} *razy to.*

Please remember that *razy* is plural form *raz*, and therefore, it is used after numbers higher than one. If you want to order only one item, use *Poproszę to.* "This, please."

Variation

The variation pattern is

Dwa razy to i trzy razy to.
"Two of these and three of these."

When pointing out multiple items, you can join them with the conjunction *i*, meaning "and."

Note: in colloquial Polish it's quite common to drop *poproszę*, "please," at the beginning of the order.

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Intro

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